

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

FOR

PORTABLE COMMUNICATION DEVICE HAVING A MEMS SWITCH AND METHOD
THEREFOR

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BACKGROUND

Portable communication devices such as, for example, cell-phones, typically have an antennae connected to a transceiver. The antennae may be used by the transceiver to both transmit and receive radio frequency (RF) signals. The portable communication device typically includes field effect transistors (FETs) that are used to connect/disconnect the transmit and receive paths from the antennae at the appropriate time. However, the FETs are not perfect switches. During transmission mode, the FETs may result in some signal loss and during isolation mode the FETs may result in some unwanted signal coupling. As a result, the transmission power level is increased to compensate for the FETs, which, in turn, may result in a higher power consumption/lower battery life for the portable communication device. Similarly, while in receive mode, the FETs may undesirably attenuate the received signal, which, in turn, may involve additional received signal amplifiers and increased power consumption with the associated issues.

Thus, there is a continuing need for better ways to reduce the power consumption of FETs associated with connecting a transceiver to an antennae in a portable communication device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The subject matter regarded as the invention is particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed in the concluding portion of the specification. The invention, however, both as to organization and method of operation, together with objects, 5 features, and advantages thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following detailed description when read with the accompanying drawings in which:

The sole figure is a schematic representation of a portion of a portable communication device in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

10 It will be appreciated that for simplicity and clarity of illustration, elements illustrated in the figures have not necessarily been drawn to scale. For example, the dimensions of some of the elements are exaggerated relative to other elements for clarity.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the invention. However, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known methods, 20 procedures, components and circuits have not been described in detail so as not to obscure the present invention.

In the following description and claims, the terms "coupled" and "connected,"

along with their derivatives, may be used. It should be understood that these terms are not intended as synonyms for each other. Rather, in particular embodiments, "connected" may be used to indicate that two or more elements are in direct physical or electrical contact with each other. "Coupled" may mean that two or more elements are 5 in direct physical or electrical contact. However, "coupled" may also mean that two or more elements are not in direct contact with each other, but yet still co-operate or interact with each other.

It should be understood that embodiments of the present invention may be used in a variety of applications. Although the present invention is not limited in this respect, 10 the circuits disclosed herein may be used in many apparatuses such as in the transmitters and receivers of a radio system. Radio systems intended to be included within the scope of the present invention include, by way of example only, cellular radiotelephone communication systems, satellite communication systems, two-way radio communication systems, one-way pagers, two-way pagers, personal 15 communication systems (PCS), personal digital assistants (PDA's) and the like.

Types of cellular radiotelephone communication systems intended to be within the scope of the present invention include, although not limited to, Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) cellular radiotelephone communication systems, Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) cellular radiotelephone systems, North 20 American Digital Cellular (NADC) cellular radiotelephone systems, Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) systems, Extended-TDMA (E-TDMA) cellular radiotelephone systems, third generation (3G) systems like Wide-band CDMA (WCDMA), CDMA-2000, and the like. Although the scope of the present invention is in no way limited to this

particular list.

Turning to FIG. 1, an embodiment 100 in accordance with the present invention is described. Embodiment 100 may comprise a portable communication device 50 such as a mobile communication device (e.g., cell phone), a two-way radio communication system, a one-way pager, a two-way pager, a personal communication system (PCS), a portable computer, or the like, of which only a portion is shown in the figure. Although it should be understood that the scope and application of the present invention is in no way limited to these examples.

As will be explained in more detail below, portable communication device 50 may include transceivers or base band modules 21-24 that may be used to process communications signals associated with particular frequencies and/or communication protocols. However, it should be understood that the scope of the present invention is not limited to base band modules associated with cellular phones. Alternative embodiments of the present invention may include any wireless application where one or more transmitters, receivers, or transceivers are using an antennae to transmit or receive wireless signals. As will be explained in more detail below, an electrically enabled mechanical switch may be used to couple and de-couple an antennae from signal path in the wireless communication device. Further, the location of the mechanical switch may be varied as desired.

For example, although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this respect, portable communication device 50 may include base band modules 21-24. Base band modules may include all or part of the signal processing capability of portable communication device 50. Although the scope of the present invention is not

limited in this respect, base band modules 21-24 may be used to communicate using RF signals with different frequencies such as 1.8-1.9GHz or 800-900 MHz, or using various communication protocols such as, but not limited to, any of those cellular radiotelephone communication systems listed earlier. However, it should be
5 understood that the scope of the present invention is not limited to base band modules that operate at a particular frequency or use a particular communication protocol.

Further, the scope of the present invention is not limited to the particular number of base band modules that are included within portable communication device 50. For example, although four base band modules 21-24 are shown in the figure, alternative embodiments could have more or less or even just one base band module.
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In this particular embodiment, portable communication device 50 may also include an antennae 85, a microelectromechanical system (MEMS) switch bank 80, field effect transistors (FET) transmit/receive switches 30, a duplex filter 40, low noise amplifiers (LNAs) 35 and power amplifiers (PA) 36. Although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this respect, MEMS device bank 80 may comprise multiple
15 MEMS switches 81-84 that may be electrically enabled devices that are used to couple/de-couple the signal processing portion of portable communication device from antennae 85. For example, MEMS switches 81-84 may be connected to antennae 85 at an input terminal and one of FET's 30 or duplex filter 40 at an output terminal. Thus,
20 if a particular switch is enabled, it may electrically connect antennae 85 to the circuitry of the corresponding base band module 21-24.

MEMS switches 81-84 may be a variety of electrical and/or mechanical switches. For example, although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this respect,

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MEMS switches 81-84 may be cantilever sensors, moveable gate sensors, moveable mass sensors, capacitively coupled sensors, and the like. Such switches may provide for physical isolation between an input and an output terminal of the switch. For example, MEMS switches 81-84 may comprise a cantilever that moves between a first and second position depending on an electrically generated enable signal. While in the first position, the cantilever may electrically connect the corresponding FET switch 30 to antennae 85, and provide physical and electrical isolation between the two while in the second position. Although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this respect, the switches may be electrically enabled such that a processor, control circuitry, or even a user may enable the switch, and thus, control the communication mode used by portable communication device 50.

Because MEMS switches 81-84 may provide physical isolation in the signal path between antennae 85 and the corresponding transceiver (i.e. base band modules 21-24), portable communication device 50 may suffer from less attenuation or signal loss. Consequently, portable communication device 50 may consume less power, and thus, have a longer battery life.

In this particular embodiment, MEMS switches 81-84 may couple one of FET switches 30 or duplex filter 40 to antennae 85. FET switches 30 may then couple and decouple the transmit and receive paths of the corresponding transceiver to antenna 85. In this particular example, the receive path may include a low noise amplifier (LNA) 35 and the transmit path may include a power amplifier (PA) 36. Because of the frequency at which these changes may occur, it may be desirable for to use solid state devices for FETs switches 30, although in alternative embodiments, MEMS switches

may be used instead.

Similarly, MEMS switch 84 may couple duplex filter 40 to antennae 85 to base band module 24. Some communication protocols such as, for example, wide band code division multiple access (WCDMA) transmit and receive signals at the same time.

5 Thus, duplex filter 40 may be used since both the transmit and receive paths are coupled to antennae 85 at the same time. Thus, a FET switch 30 may not be used, although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this respect.

As mentioned above, MEMS switches 81-84 may be one of a variety of electrical/mechanical switches. For example, MEMS switches 81-84 may be a Microrelay available from Cronos Inc. Although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this respect, MEMS switches 81-84 may be discrete components that are packaged separately from FET switches 30. However, in alternative embodiments, MEMS switches 81-84 may be contained within the same package as all or part of the corresponding transceiver (i.e. same package as FET switch 30, LNA 35, PA 36, and/or base band module 21). Further, in yet other embodiments, MEMS switches 81-84 may be manufactured within the same semiconductor substrate as all or part of the corresponding transceiver (i.e. same package as FET switch 30, LNA 35, PA 36, and/or base band module 21).

Thus, in this particular embodiment, MEMS switches 81-84 may provide
20 desirable electrical isolation and insertion loss as portable communication device 50 switches between different bands or modes of communication. The electrical isolation and insertion loss may reduce the power consumption of portable communication device 50 and/or extend its battery life.

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While certain features of the invention have been illustrated and described herein, many modifications, substitutions, changes, and equivalents will now occur to those skilled in the art. It is, therefore, to be understood that the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications and changes as fall within the true spirit of the invention.

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